ANNUAL

CIRCULAR AND CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS & STUDENTS

OF

MONMOUTH COLLEGE

For the Academical Year, ending June 25, 1857.

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Charlotte Brown,	Monmouth.
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J. F. Caldwell,	Little York.
J. S. Campbell,	Monmouth.
W. Crandall,	Monmouth.
J. B. Clark,	Monmouth.
W. H. Clark,	Hale.
J. V. Chase,	Macomb.
A. G. Crawford,	Monmouth.
J. W. Crawford,	Muskingum Co., Ohio.
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Sarah Findley,	Monmouth.
A. R. Foster,	Peoria Co.
K. H. Fowler,	Toulon.
Margaret Gambell,	Centre Grove.
J. H. Gibson,	Cedar Creek.
J. F. Gowdy,	Tompkins.
Sarah Gowdy,	Tompkins.
M. N. Gordon,	Little York.
Arzelia Hardin,	Monmouth.
D. L. Hardin,	Monmouth.
J. R. Harris,	Monmouth.
Daniel Harris,	Little York.
J. M. N. Harris,	Keithsburgh.
E. D. Harris,	Lennox.
Elmer Harris,	Roseville.
D. M. Hallam,	Monmouth.
William P. Henderson,	Oquawka.
Sarah A. Henderson,	Oquawka.
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Mary Hubbard,	Schuyler's Lake, N. Y.
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Henry Jamison,	Oquawka.
C. A. Kendall,	Cedar Creek.
T. A. Kinsloe,	Oquawka.
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Elizabeth C. Madden,	Monmouth.
Margaret J. Madden,	Monmouth.
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Susan McClanahan,	Monmouth.
Katharine McClanahan,	Monmouth.
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J. F. Mitchell,	Rockwell's Mills.
W. A. Mitchell,	Rockwell's Mills.
G. H. Mitchell,	Roseville.
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P. L. Steward,	Monmouth.
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Wm. Thompson,	Eckmansville, Ohio.
Charles Thompson,	Ross Grove.
S. J. Wilson,	Oquawka.
W. W. Young,	Monmouth.
WHOLE NUMBER	**99.**

Of these four will be prepared to enter the Junior Class at the opening of the next College Year, four the Sophomore, and seven the Freshman.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Preparatory Department.

English Grammar; Analytical and Practical. Arithmetic. Geography; Ancient and Modern. Latin Grammar. Latin Reader. Cæsar. Sallust. Virgil. Greek Grammar. Greek Reader. Algebra;—First Lessons. Book Keeping, and Vocal Music.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1. Latin. Cicero's Orations, and Livy. Roman Antiquities.
2. Greek. Xenophon's Anabasis, Herodotus and Greek Testament.
3. Mathematics. Algebra and Geometry.
4. History. The History of Rome.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1. Latin. Horace and Cicero De'Officiis.
2. Greek. Thucydides, or Xenophon's Memorobilia, Homer's Iliad, Greek Testament, and Greek Antiquities.
3. Mathematics. Trigonometry, Plain and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, and Topography.
4. History. The History of Greece.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Ancient Literature. Tacitus, Demosthenes De. Corona, Aeschylus, Greek Testament, Hebrew, Roman Literature.
2. Mathematics. Analytical Geometry, and Calculus.
3. Natural Sciences. Mechanic's, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricty. Galvanism and Magnetism
4. Philosophy. Mental Philosophy, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Rhetoric and Logic.
5. History. General History.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. Ancient Literature. Cicero De. Oratore, Plato Contra Atheos, Greek Testament, Hebrew and Greek Literature-
2. Mathematics. Calculus.

3. Natural Sciences. Astronomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Geology, and Botany.

4. Philosophy. Ethics, Butler's Analogy, Story on the Constitution, Political Economy, and Hodge's way of Life.

5. History. General History. Elocutionary and Rhetorical Exercises are required throughout the course.

Bullion's Grammars, and classics, and Davies' mathematical Works are used as text books.

The following Subjects Constitute a Partial Course:

English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology, Geology, Botany, Mental Philosophy, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Rhetoric, Logic, Butler's Analogy, Ethics, Story on the Constitution, and Hodge's way of Life.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

All the students are required to attend the worship of God, daily, in the College Chapel, and to recite a Bible lesson once a week. All are likewise required to attend Public worship, and Bible class, in some church, on the Sabbath. Those who take a full course will read exeget-

ically the greater part of the New Testament in Greek, and select portions of the Old Testament in Hebrew. In addition to studying the usual text books on Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, and Moral Philosophy, they will take a brief course in the principles of the Gospel, as set forth in Hodge's way of Life. This course of Religious Instruction will be especially valuable to those whose professional studies, will not lead them to a careful examination of the facts and principles of the word of God. A Students' Prayer Meeting has been organised. It is well attended. The Faculty regard it as an important part of their work to labor for the moral and spiritual welfare of the students.

LIBRARY.

The Library contains about one thousand volumes, including five hundred dollars worth of new books, selected expressly for the College. The most important Reviews and Monthlies, published in the United States, are received regularly. It is accessible to all the students.

APPARATUS.

An extensive Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus has been procured and is now in successful use. It affords the means for a satisfactory illustration of the most important doctrines in the various departments of Astronomy Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are two Literary Societies in the College—the Philadelphian and Eccritean–on a good footing, which afford to their members respectively the opportunity of improvement in the branches of learning, for the promotion of which they are established.

GOVERNMENT.

It is the aim of the Faculty to secure good order and diligence in study, by the force of moral and religious principles, rather than by the direct exercise of authority. Those who persist in neglecting their studies, or in pursuing disorderly courses, or in exerting an evil influence, will not be permitted to remain in connection with the College.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is from $20 to $30 per annum, in advance, at the commencement of each session. Boarding in private families, including lodging and fuel, costs $2,50 per week. Some students board themselves at a cost of less than *one dollar* per week. Male and female pupils are admited on the same terms.

SESSIONS AND VACATIONS.

The present college year will close on Thursday, June 25th. The first session of next year will open on Tuesday, the first day of September, at 2 o'clock P. M., and close on the 18th day of December, the Friday before Christmas day. The second session will open on the first Monday of January and close on the Friday before the first Monday of April. The third session will open on the first Monday of April and close the last Thursday of June A. D. 1858. The summer vacation will continue about two months, the winter about two weeks, and the spring, about one week.

Students should invariably be present on the first day of the session and continue with as little interruption as possible to its close. Much loss is often caused by a very brief absence.

EXAMINATIONS.

There is a public examination of all the classes at the close of each session, upon the studies of the session in the presence of the Faculty, and of a committee appointed by the board of Trustees.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

Monmouth College was projected and put into operation by the 2d Associate Reformed Presbytery of Illinois. It opened under favorable auspices on the first Monday of September A. D. 1856. At the meeting of the Synod of Illinois, held in Keokuk, Iowa, October A. D. 1856, the Synod, in answer to the proposal and petition of the Presbytery, resolved as follows:

Resolved, 1. That with the view of providing for the education of our youth, under influences most favorable to their moral and religious well-being, the College located at Monmouth, and hitherto under the care of the 2d Presbytery of Illinois, be taken under the care of Synod, as proposed and requested by that Presbytery.

2. That the Government of the College be entrusted to a Board, subordinate to this Synod, consisting of twenty-four members, eighteen of whom shall be appointed by this Synod, and the other six by the Board itself. It shall be the duty of this Board to report annually to the Synod the progress, condition, and prospects of the College.

3. That the first *eight* on the list of the members of this Board, alphabetically arranged, shall serve one year; the *second* eight, two years; and the *third* eight, three years; so that annually eight members shall go out of office, and eight new members be elected; *six* by the Synod, and *two* by the Board.

4. That the members of the Board now in office, under the appointment of the 2d Presbytery of Illinois, be continued, and that Synod now proceed to appoint so many additional members as will make up the number to eighteen.

5. That the Board be instructed, while it is careful to prevent interference with the Denominational preference of any, to take order that such instruction in the Word of God may be given the students as may be necessary to secure the ends of a thorough education, and in general to use all diligence to establish the College on a solid basis, and render it most extensively useful.

6. That it be the duty of the members of Synod, to co-operate actively with the Board in all proper efforts to promote the prosperity of the College.

Since that time the board has been acting under the authority of the Synod.

At the late meeting of the Legislature of Illinois, an Act of Incorporation, conferring ample power on the Board of Trust was secured. The following is an extract from Sec. 3d.

"Said Trustees shall be so arranged in three classes, that one third of their number shall go out of office in each successive year, at the time of the regular annual meeting of the Synod of Illinois, of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America; and as such vacancies occur, they shall be filled, three-fourths of the number by the said Synod, and the remaining one-fourth by the Board of Trustees themselves."

The College building contains a chapel large enough to seat 300 persons, and eight other rooms adapted to various college purposes. It will afford adequate accommodations for some time to come.

Monmouth is a young and rapidly growing city of about 3000 inhabitants, situated on a fine rolling praire, on the line of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It is easy of access from every direction. It contains flourishing churches of various Evangelical denominations.

The Work of endowing the college is still progressing. Rev. R. Ross and John Brown, Esq., are acting as the agents of the board, to sell scholarships, solicit donations, and collect monies due the college.

The holders of scholarships are reminded that the interest thereon is due annually in advance. It is important that it be paid promptly. Remittances may be made by mail or otherwise, to James Thompson, Treasurer of the Board.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE.

At this time, issueing as we are, our first catalogue, a few general remarks seem necessary.

The students admitted since the opening of the college, last September, have been chiefly, young men and women of comparatively mature minds. The roll has not been swollen by receiving children, whose proper place is the common school. A large proportion of the students, contemplate a full course; and quite a number are in the regular college classes.

At the first meeting of the board of Trust, after the adjournment, of Synod, the eight vacant places, in pursuance of the design of Synod, were filled by the election of gentlemen of influence, from different denominations. They have accepted, and generally taken an active interest in the conduct of the affairs of the Institution.

At the same meeting a course of study and code of laws for the government of the faculty and students were adopted. Of their general features, it is not necessary to speak. One particular, however, deserves special attention. The study of the word of God, is an integral part of the course, on which all the students are expected to attend, not as a sabbath exercise, but as a regular recitation. In addition to this, all the students, are, by law, required to attend public worship and Bible class, on the Sabbath, where their parents, guardians, or they themselves may select. Those who study the regular course, will read the entire New Testament in Greek. They will also, give such attention to Hebrew, as will enable them to read the Old Testament, in the original with ordinary facility.—They will also take such a course in the principles of the

Gospel as will put them in possession of the great facts of Theology. To make room for these subjects, it has only been found necessary to curtail slightly the amount of Latin and Greek, ordinarily read, and to give a little less attention to some other subjects. It is confidently believed that this course will at once meet the hearty approbation of every friend of christian education. The more carefully it is examined in the light of scripture, reason and experience, the more apparent, will the wisdom of its adoption become. Such a course of study faithfully prosecuted, cannot fail, with the blessing of God, to produce the most happy results. And to none is it more important and necessary than to those, whose professional studies, will lie in other fields than the word of God.

It is not intended that this course be a mere theory. It is now in successful operation. There are now appointed regular recitations in the Bible for all the students; and the attendance of these is, with scarce an exception, as regular, punctual, and cheerful, as upon any other. Besides, there is a class for the study of the catechism, conducted by the President, that meets on Sabbath, on which there is a large attendance, chiefly, though not exclusively of our own church. In addition to these there is a college prayer meeting, conducted by the students at which, though attendance is altogether optional, many of the students are usually present. In all these exercises it is the aim, to promote the moral and spiritual well-being of the students-an end the transcendent importance of which few will call in question. At the same time, no pains are spared, to promote, by the use of the well established methods, the highest and most symmetrical mental development.

The Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, is in successful use. The numerous and satisfactory illustrations of

the most important principles of Physics, thereby given, render their study much more interesting and instructive than it could otherwise be. A public course of familiar experimental lectures, on select subjects was deliverd during the past winter, in the college chapel. The large audiences that attended these lectures, and the close attention they received showed very clearly the interest they excited.

The library is also open and in use. Selected as it was, expressly for the College, it is peculiarly valuable.—It is of course open for consultation, to all who desire the privilege, and particularly to members of Synod. It may answer in some respects, the purposes of a "Minister's Library," at least to those located near Monmouth. This fact, it is hoped, will excite an additional interest, in enriching its stores, by contributing to it from time to time, both books and money. Many, doubtless, have in their private libraries, very rare and valuable works, which, in view of their greater usefulness, they might be willing to donate. Gifts of books for the college library are earnestly solicited.

Money enough has been pledged to pay the entire cost of the College building, and furniture. It is now due, and as soon as collected, all out-standing debts will be paid. It is much to be desired that the College be completely extricated from, and be kept free of, all debt. In order to this, monies promised must be promptly paid.

Early in the history of the enterprise, it was determined to effect an endowment by the sale of Scholarships. Agents were appointed to carry out the plan. Much has already been accomplished. Yet the work is great, and much consequently remains to be done. It is hoped that the friends of the college will encourage, as far as possible

the sale of scholarships, in their respective localities. Thus they will very much further the object we have in view.

The terms are as follows:

The payment of one hundred dollars secures to the person paying it, a perpetual scholarship, entitling the purchaser to the tuition of a single scholar perpetually, which sum of one hunded dollars may either be paid in advance, or remain in the hands of the purchaser as loaned money, for which he shall execute his note, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, the interest payable yearly in advance; said note on such condition, that, if the interest is not paid promptly in advance at the beginning of each and every year, the scholarship shall be forfeited and the amount of the note collected—but said note shall not be collected on any other condition.

Inasmuch as it is much more advantageous to the college to have the principal paid, in cash, the Board offers 20 per cent. discount to all persons who may, at any time make such payment.

The agents of the Board are also directed to offer scholarships on the following terms:

"The payment of one hundred dollars as hereinafter provided, shall entitle the person making such payment to the tuition of one student for the term of twenty years—the payment to be made as follows: 1st, a discount of twenty per cent. to be allowed for prompt payment, or if paid within one year, with six per cent. per annum, interest in advance; or 2d, Payable in five equal installments, of twenty dollars each, with interest at six per cent. per annum in advance on the deferred payments."

Under certain circumstances the agents are authorized to extend the time of the payment of these installments to eight years.

These terms are perhaps not so favorable to the purchaser as those of the perpetual scholarship; yet they are beleived to be much more favorable to the College; and inasmuch as these scholarships secure very large advantages, at a very cheap rate, it is hoped that the friends of the college will especially encourage their sale.

Further: "Scholarships entitleing the purchaser to the tuition of a single scholar for five years, are sold for fifty dollars, payable as follows: Twenty dollars cash in hand, twenty dollars in one year, and ten dollars in two years, with ten per cent. interest in advance, on the deferred payments—twenty per cent. discount allowed for prompt payment.

Such are the various conditions on which scholarships are offered. Purchasers secure tuition on very favorable terms. At the same time, if a sufficient number is sold, the income will be enough to carry on the regular operations of the institution.

It will, however, take some considerable time to accomplish this object. In the mean time the income will be inadequate to meet the current expenses. Hence, if a revenue is secured from no other source, a considerable debt will soon be contracted. To guard against an evil of such magnitude, special efforts must be made. With a view of opening up a source of revenue to meet this demand, and, at the same time, to annually increase the endowment fund, the Board, at its a meeting, adopted the following plan:

Resolved 1st, That this Board endeavor to secure subscription from every member of the Associate Reformed Synod of Illiinois, and any others who may be willing to contribute, for the benefit of the endowment and salary funds of Monmouth College.

2d, That this subscription be of a sum not less than 25 cents payable annually for five years.

3d, That a suitable person be sought in every congregation to act as agent, to take the subscription and collect the money annually, and forward to the Treasurer of said college.

4th, That the executive Committee and agents of the board be charged with carrying out this scheme.

5th, That the proceeds of this subscription be put into the Salary and Endowment fund.

It is supposed that only an inconsiderable amount of the monies thus secured will be needed for the salary fund, and that they will mainly go to the endowment fund. If a general subscription is secured, the income will be very considerable. The institution will thus be saved from debt, and in the course of five years, such a sum will be added to the endowment fund as will materially aid in establishing the college on a foundation of permanent usefulness. Mr. John Brown, Home Agent of the Board, is especially charged with carrying out this scheme. It is hoped that the friends of the college will cordially and actively co-operate with him wherever he goes.

To accomplish these objects the combined energies of the entire Synod must be put forth. A few friends of the College, in a few congregations, will not be able to do the work. The churches of the entire Synod must come to look upon the institution as their own; and with one heart and one mind must contribute to it as the Lord has prospered them. Such unity of action will accomplish the object. There are in the A. R. Synod of Illinois, at least twelve hundred families. Let but one half of them each take a scholarship, and the work is done. And can this be regarded as any great matter, when the very easy terms on which scholarships are offered, and the large advantages they secure are considered. There can be no doubt, that a united, hearty effort, on the part of the Synod, small and weak as it is, would be completely success-

ful in endowing our college, as great a matter as it is usually regarded.

But may not sympathy and aid be expected from without the bounds of the Synod of Illinois. Are there not many in the East, whose sons and daughters are now, or expect to be ere long, in the Great West; and do not such feel a deep interest in the institutions of our church that so nearly concern the well being of their posterity? Are they not willing to give something at least for their support? And besides, are there not, at least some staunch friends of the principles of our church, in the East, who long to see them predominate in the Great West? Are such not willing to contribute, and that liberally too, to the establishment of Institutions that must be largely influential to this end?

But this is a new subject to Associate Reformed people. They are accustomed to contribute largely to missions, home and foreign. They are ever ready to help poor congregations to houses of worship. They know something too, about building and supporting Theological Seminaries. But the whole college subject, as a church scheme, is, to a great extent, new to them. Some reason thus: "The church, as such, has nothing to do with colleges. Colleges must depend on private enterprise. Communities that desire them, may found them and support them. If they must have public aid, let them look to the State. The Church has enough to do without building and endowing colleges. Besides, it is none of her business." Thus many think. And some such policy seems in time past, to have controlled the action of the A. R Church, east and west. At any rate, all that she has done, for this object, hitherto, amounts to but little. Such, however, were not the views of the Fathers of the Reformation. They

took care to found and endow colleges, wherever needed, for the "godly upbringing" of the youth of the Church. Such were not the views of the fathers of Congregationalism in New England; their zeal for the truth planted, Harvard and Yale and Dartmouth. Such were not the views of the fathers of Presbyterianism in our country. The 'Old Log College' in Pa., Princeton, in N. J., and Hampden Sidney, in Va., are monuments of their zeal for collegiate education. And just as little did the fathers of Protestant Episcopacey, among us, sympathise with any such sentiments. And what is the fact at this day? Nowhere, at home or abroad, do you find any considerable denomination of professing christians, not settled in the policy that they must have Academies, Colleges and Universities, under their own influence and control. Presbyterianism in Scotland, Ulster, and the British Provinces as well as its great leading divisions in the United States, is steadily and energetically carrying out this policy. The O. S. Presbyterians alone, have now fifteen Synodical colleges, and many more as really under their control. You can scarce look into one of their journals, but you see reference to some magnanimous effort to endow existing Institutions, or found new ones. Orthodox Congregationalism, in Europe or America, is not a whit behind Presbyterianism in this respect.

Methodist Episcopalians once indifferent if not hostile to Collegiate education, are now most energetic and successful in building and endowing colleges and Universities. The same may be said of the Baptists, of every sect. The magnificent foundations of Protestant Episcopalians testify to their views. Unitarians, Universalists, Roman Catholics, all, spend money most freely for this object. The Associate church has recently taken position, along side of

other denominations on this subject. The colleges at New Wilmington, Pa., and Washington, Iowa, are the fruits of her labors. The A. R. Synod of the South, has shown herself of the same mind. For more than ten years, Erskine College has experienced her fostering care. And how is it with us? what have we been doing? Very little, indeed, and ecclesiastically, until very recently, Nothing.

Now on what principle is this policy so universally adopted, based? Evidently on this: The church has, entrusted to her, principles of infinite importance. To the work of extending their influence her energies are directed. Perceiving the college to be very potent, she seizes it and subordinates it to her purpose. She finds it an ally of no slight importance. Says a commanding intellect of the present day: "I look upon other forms of effort, for the one great end; and though each one is needful in it's self, they seem superficial and necessarily fugitive, in comparison of this. They are so, altogether, except as continually associated with this. The tracts are arrows, the treatises, spears, and missionaries, soldiers going forth on great errands. But the tower and the armory, from which they are forged, or are trained for their mission—is the College, founded by liberal and large hearted men, and afterward enlarged by those who succeed them. It out lasts treatises. It outlives generations. And to this end it still survives, a centre still of circulating force, a nursery still of ministering minds."

It is not necessary to show whence the college derives its power. Experience proves it to be of the most commanding character. Every denomination that has fairly tried the experiment, knows this well. O. S. Presbyterianism owes no small debt to Princeton, to Hampden Sid-

ney, to Washington, to Jefferson, and to similar institutions. Is not much of its pre-eminence to day, due to the fact, that it has from the very first, controlled the most influential colleges and universities in the land? Is not Methodism very much strengthened, and its prosperity very largely promoted, by its numerous Seminaries? Is not the educational system of the Roman Catholics their right arm of power in the United States? Does not Alexander Campbell find Bethany College and other similar Institutions, founded and controlled, by his followers, means of immense influence? Will not Antioch college, if the plans of the founders are carried out, be a power in Ohio? Can any one well estimate the religious influence of Knox college at Galesburg? Can the denominationn controlling it afford to loose it? The little that has been done by members of our own church, here and there, the institutions she has controlled, though few, and in almost every respect, equipped in the most beggarly style, have, nevnethreless, been to a great extent, the source of her life.

Yet hitherto, the A. R. Church has enlisted, on her behalf, comparatively little of the influence described above. And has she not lost in consequence? Had she put forth her energies years ago, in founding and building up, a first class University, it would have been very different with her to day. And now, when every other denominetion, is straining every nerve in establishing Academies and Colleges, subordinate to their interests, can we afford to stand still?

The breathren of the Second Presbytery of Illinois, awake to the true state of the case, projected the college at Monmouth. At that period, there was no college, east or west, under the control of any A. R. Presbytery or Synod. They struggled on through many difficulties: they overcame many obstacles. At last it went into op-

eration. And now, in the enjoyment of the measure of prosperity, already described, it is doing its work as the institution of the A. R. Synod of Illinois. Now, shall it be sustained, or shall it be neglected by those whose duty it is to give it a hearty support, and thus be left to maintain for a little, a doubtful existence, and to sink into a premature grave? There is but one answer, that can be given to these questions, by any true friend of the principles of our church; "*The college at Monmouth must be sustained.*

Then, rally around it. You have given your money freely, many of you to the institutions of other denominations. Now, give as freely, at least, to your own. You have sent your sons aad daughters, to fill the halls of the colleges of other denominations, carless, too often, of the influence under which you placed them; hereafter, at least, give your own college the preference. Let it too, have a place in your prayers, its Board, its Faculty, its students, remember them all at the throne of grace; and peradventure—no, beyond all peradventure—our college will be blessed and made a blessing.

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